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Joan Betts, Chairman, Alice Zukor, Co-chairman 291-1969

1600 Pacific Hwy, Rm. 801, S.D., Cal. 92101

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Rep.: Dir.: J. E. Henderson 274-1754
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5281 Remington Rd., S.D. 92115
Rep.: Mrs. Mary Panek 222-5031
4680 Del Monte Ave., S.D. 92107

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3530 Lowell, S.D. 92106
Rep.: Mrs. Lorraine Warner 222-9133
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Rep.: Frank Mousseau 295-9596
5955 Lauretta, S.D. 92110

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202 Carter, El Cajon 92020
Rep.: Mrs. Lester Crowder 295-5871
3130 Second St., S.D. 92103

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4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117
Rep.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117

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Pres.: Gerald L. Lohmann 295-7645
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Rep.: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 296-3246
3944 Centre St., S.D. 92103

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279 J St. Chula Vista 92010
Rep.: Mrs. J. Otto Crocker 582-5316
4749 Redlands Dr., S.D.

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7340 Santa Maria Dr., La Mesa
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Rep.: Mrs. William Knotts
1912 David St., S.D. 92111 277-1188

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Rep.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Ave., S.D. 92114

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Rep.: Mrs. Roland S. Hoyt 296-2757
2271 Ft. Stockton Dr., S.D. 92103

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

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Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Miss Myrle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont Dr., S.D. 92107

BERNARDO BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, 1:30 Seven Oaks Community Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo
Pres.: Fred W. Walters 748-1486
12040 Ballado Dr., S.D. 92128

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Daniel N. Kurily 729-6618
1430 Forest Ave., Carlsbad 92008

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Tuesday, Norman Park Recreation Center, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. August H. Goerke 420-3930
481 Flower, Chula Vista 92110

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Meets 3rd Wednesday 1:00 p.m.
C.V. Woman's Club Bldg., 357 G St., C.V.
Pres.: Mrs. Benjamin Tate 420-1700
99 Second St., Chula Vista 92010

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO
Pres.: Mrs. Raymond E. Smith 488-0830
4595 Fanuel St., Pacific Beach 92109

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley Fletcher 276-2520
3090 Chicago St., S.D. 92117

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets 1st Tuesday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane
Pres.: Capt. Richard W. Parker, U.S.N. Retired 435-6454
508 Glorietta Blvd., Coronado 92118

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Tuesday, Knights of Columbus Hall, 3827 43rd St., S.D. 92105, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 92115

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg, 1113 Adella Lane, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Robert H. Keehn 435-8268
1111 Coronado, Coronado 92118

DELCADIA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. I. F. Nichols 753-5409
159 Diana, Leucadia 92046

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Meets 2nd Tuesday, Pauma Valley Center 1:30
Pres.: Mrs. R. B. Davidson 745-9445
R. 1, Box 361, Valley Center 92061

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
3rd Friday, Veterans Memorial Hall 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Lawrence Mineah 745-9629
201 S. Upas, Escondido

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Roman E. Shore 728-7044
1211 Pepper Tree Lane, Fallbrook 92028

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, La Mesa Chamber of Commerce Bldg., University Ave., La Mesa 92041
Pres.: Mrs. James Culver 466-6388
8558 Boulder Dr., La Mesa 92041

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
3rd Tuesday, Imperial Beach Civic Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Chris Roberts 424-6936
553 Spruce St., Imperial Beach 92032

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
3rd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Loy M. Smith 443-3089
9511 Farmington Dr., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA GARDEN CLUB
(Garden Sec. Womans' Club)
3rd Thursday, La Mesa Women's Club, 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Allen W. Carpenter 583-7508
5169 Ewing, S.D.

LAS JARDINERAS
Third Monday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. James L. Robinson 223-0125
3443 Whittier St., S.D. 92106

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
(Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Hal Crow 466-3330
3850 Quarry Rd., La Mesa

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Pres.: Dr. R. J. McBride 465-1311
4635 Panorama Drive, La Mesa
Rep.: Julia Bohe 282-7422
3145 No. Mt. View Dr., S.D. 92116

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, National City Community Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Arliss A. Agnew 477-8416
420 Twelfth St., National City 92050

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Meets First Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at Palomar College
Pres.: James A. Kirk 748-3870
15131 Espola Road, Poway

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Second Sat., 1:30 p.m. Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
Pres.: E. Grove Teaney 726-3728
114 Natal Wy., Vista

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Earl H. McPherson 729-1785
3476 Pio Pico Dr., Carslbad, Calif. 92008

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meet second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts., Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Charles E. Domler 283-3642
5158 Hastings Rd., S.D. 92116

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Third Saturday, 1 p.m., Palomar College Foreign Language Building, Room F22
Pres. Mrs. Katie McReynolds 755-4047
P.O. Box 111, Del Mar 92014

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Meets Third Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Avocado Inn, 114 Hillside Terrace, Vista
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932 Crest Drive, Encinitas

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres.: Mrs. Ervin Pringle 748-1894
13517 Poway Rd. #H Poway 92064

RANCHO SANTE FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday—Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Edmund T. Price 756-2204
Box 576, Rancho Santa Fe 92067

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday, San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest Drive
Pres. Mrs. Glenn F. Bliss 463-4349
6275 Cowles Mountain, San Diego 92119

SAN DIEGO BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall - Univ & Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of president
Pres.: Mrs. Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9295 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077

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Home & Garden Sec.
Pres.: Mrs. Lawrence A. Larson 232-8231
1468 C St., S.D.

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach 92075

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
First Wed., Youth Center, Lemon Grove
Pres.: Ferris Jones 466-0138
4610 68th St., S.D.

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club House, 5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley MacKenzie 789-1135
R. 1, Box 949, Ramona 92065

SANTEE WOMEN'S CLUB Garden Sec.
Pres.: Mrs. Leon Roloff 448-0291
9138 Willow Grove Ave., Santee 92071

SWEETWATER JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB
First Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of Temporary President
Temp. Pres.: Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077

VALLE GARDEN CLUB, POWAY
Meets 3rd Thursday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
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16728 Espola Rd., Poway 92064

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551 Morningside Pl., Vista 92083

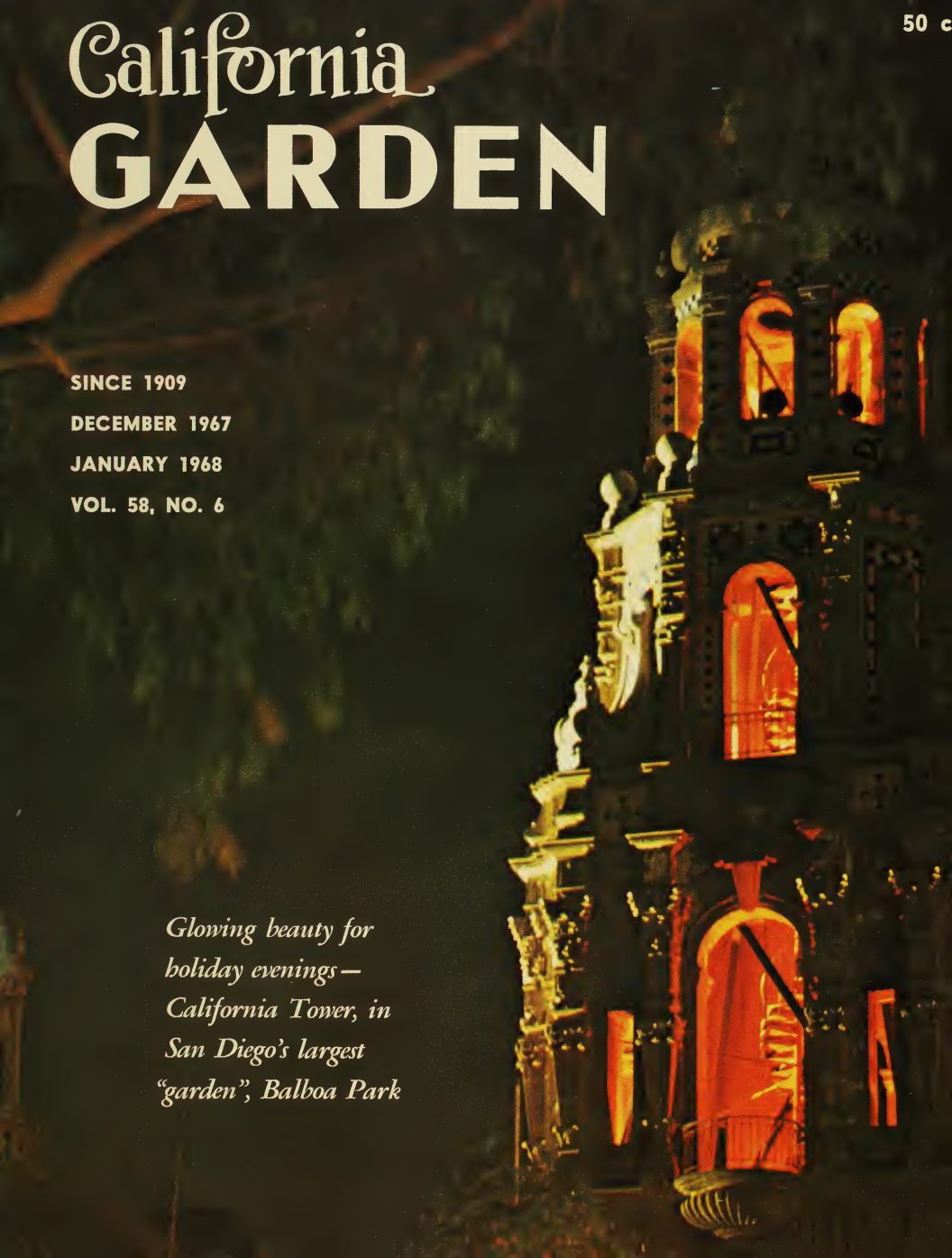
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California GARDEN

SINCE 1909
DECEMBER 1967
JANUARY 1968
VOL. 58, NO. 6

50 c



Glowing beauty for holiday evenings— California Tower, in San Diego's largest "garden", Balboa Park

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A Message from the President of the San Diego Floral Association

IT IS APPROPRIATE at this time of Christmas and New Year, a time of new beginnings, to say a few words about forthcoming changes in the Floral Association's long-beloved CALIFORNIA GARDEN magazine.

Gardens are places of colorful beauty, and we have made a decision to carry out that identification on the cover of our magazine, which from now on will feature timely four-color photos. We will add new departments to the publication from time to time in an attempt to bring the kind of information to our readers that will assist them in achieving the utmost satisfaction from their efforts in the garden. Also, we will be incorporating new style and layout ideas for effective presentation.

We have appointed Mrs. Virginia Norell, a long-time resident of San Diego, who brings many years of editorial and business experience with her, as the new editor of CALIFORNIA GARDEN. In the coming year, she will develop the changes mentioned above, and we are looking forward to the 1968 issues.

I would like to express our appreciation to our recently retired former editor, Miss Vera Morgan, for her years of dedication to CALIFORNIA GARDEN, and to wish her many happy years of retirement in her new home at Grace Tower.

My best wishes to all, for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

—VIRGIL H. SCHADE, President,
San Diego Floral Association



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Patronize Our Advertisers



Japanese Iris in a garden, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco

Photo, Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cooper

Japanese Irises for Color

by Thelma Carrington

BECAUSE of long association with the popular bearded irises, most gardeners tend to think of every iris flower as having three petals which bend upward to form a dome and three alternate petals which droop downward to form a base for that dome. However, the Japanese irises do not fit this standard pattern. In the blossom of many Japanese irises, all six petals flare straight outwards to give the flower the shape of a dinner plate, with a diameter from six to twelve inches. Because of this distinctive shape, the Japanese irises frequently are referred to as "flat tops" or as "flying saucers." But whatever they are called, these Oriental beauties provide an exotic and spectacular display of color. Each expansive blossom is interwoven with intricate and delightful designs in pseudo-textures such as satin, organdy, and velvet. Hues may range from white and pink through orchids, violets, and blues. Combinations include blends, bicolors, and even tri-colors for variety. Petals of the many varieties are even frilled and ruffled.

The Japanese irises are derived exclusively from the single Oriental species **Iris kaempferi,** which is a member of the apogon iris series **Laevigatae.** This Latin series nomenclature means "smooth" and probably refers to the glossy leaves which have no midrib. The cultural or garden history of these irises is spread over a period of more than 500 years. Factual information relative to their journey through this time period is not readily available, but it is recorded that one variety, named for a Japanese family which owned it, passed from generation to generation of that family in the form of an inheritance.

More than one hundred years ago, Matsudaira Showo described nearly 200 distinct varieties. These varieties were grouped into three main "forms." The **Higo** form is the better known of these three and came to be the basis for the development of the "Japs" in the United States. After decades of arduous efforts, the present day American "Japs" show better coloration, more distinct patterns, greater branch-



Irregularities in the petals often undulate or change position in the petal from hour to hour. And during the course of a day, all the petals may change from a flared to a draped position. "Sea Crest," shown here, was photographed in San Diego County in September 1967 — proof that some Japanese irises will "rebloom" in Southern California.

Photo by Thurmond

ing, and more substance than any of the original Higo-form varieties from which they were derived.

Strange to say, "Japs" are not yet widely grown in Southern California. This may be because they are somewhat temperamental. But this exotic, richly-colored iris is not the prima donna that some gardeners believe. Granted, it takes more tender loving care from the gardener than do the spurias or the tall bearded irises, but its cultural requirements really are not too difficult. **Any extra time and trouble that is given to them will be compensated by the discovery that these flowers extend the iris blooming season several months.** The lovely blossoms of this iris are unparalleled as the basis for summer floral arrangements; they are in great demand for that precise reason.

Plant specialists know that each type of plant thrives best under special treatment and conditions which suit the plant's needs. The special requirements needed for the Japanese irises can be provided without undue effort. Initial preparation of the Japanese iris bed consists of digging in liberal amounts of leaf mold, peat moss, pine needles, or any other form of humus at least two weeks before the actual planting. In areas where alkaline conditions prevail naturally, a few pounds of soil sulphur also should be dug into the bed. This will insure the acid conditions which are necessary for healthy plants.

Plant Promptly

The irises should be planted promptly on receipt to minimize damage due to dehydration. Set the plants in a vertical position, crown up, under about two inches of rich, moist soil. The roots should be evenly spread and the surrounding soil firmly pressed down and wet down. Mark each plant with a sturdy, long lasting name tag. Water the plants frequently and feed them liberally with camellia food at monthly intervals until flower buds are visible on the bloom stalks, then discontinue fertilizing until the last bloom has faded. During the fall months, the plants may be neglected and allowed to go dormant, if desired.

In Japan, these irises often are raised in former rice paddies which are easily flooded during the growing season and which may be drained during the winter months. These are superb conditions for maximum growth and maximum bloom size. A location near a pond or stream will help to satisfy the plants' wants for moisture.

Another popular method of growing Japanese irises is planting individual plants in pots and then partially submerging them in shallow ponds of fertilized water. The fertilization is accomplished by dissolving soluble nutrients in the pond, adding additional soluble fertilizer as needed to maintain a healthy looking blue-green color in the iris foliage. Under this method, too, fertilizing should be discontinued when the buds appear. (If the fertilizing is continued into the blooming period, the blossoms may soften or "rot" even before they open.)

Planting is possible either in early spring or fall; for those areas with severe winters, a spring planting is preferable. Once the plant has been established, rapid increase may be expected. The "Japs" prefer a location in full sunlight in all except the hot desert climates. There, in the hot sun, the three foot high clumps of stiff foliage may receive a "sunburn" if not partially shaded.

Although these irises take some time to become established, expert gardeners can pamper their plants and obtain fine blossoms the first summer after planting. My new plants usually take two years before their first bloom. After the last bloom has faded, the plants require less water—but never should be allowed to dry out completely.

Find Your Preference

It is advisable, before selecting "Japs" for your personal garden, to tour around and see some of the many varieties which are available. For Californians, an excursion during late June to the Japanese iris garden in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and to the Japanese iris display garden at the University of California, Berkeley, provides a view of more Japanese iris varieties than may be seen any place in the state.

Thus far, Japanese irises are not well enough known to be stocked in local nurseries. Most hobbyists who do not grow these plants have obtained them by mail order from catalogues of commercial iris growers. Catalogues which feature "Japs" may be obtained free of charge by postcard request addressed to either

Melrose Gardens, Rt. 1, Box 466
Stockton, California 95205

or to

Walter Marx Gardens, Box 38,
Boring, Oregon 97009

Both of these catalogues offer a fine selection of varieties and colors.

For those who do not intend to exhibit their irises, and who thus need not have named varieties, a simple method of obtaining plants is to grow them from seeds. Seeds should be planted in moist soil in the fall season; they will germinate readily during the following spring; the first blooms may be expected during the plant's second summer. Several local hobbyists are now raising "Japs" from seed sent from Japan by Dr. Shuichi Hirao, who may be considered the world's foremost authority on this plant.

With a few seeds or root cuttings for a start, and with a reasonable quantity of tender loving care added, you may be rewarded with an array of spectacular and exotic flowers—fantastically colored, ruffled, and flared. Many of your friends who see these beauties will promptly succumb to the "Japanese Iris Fever" which now is spreading among iris enthusiasts of this area. ■



Most dramatic for use in arrangements, the foliage, stalks, buds, blossoms of the Japanese Iris all lend impact to an artistic creation. The plant can be utilized without any supporting materials. This is the variety "GAY GALLANT," as exhibited at the Southern California Exposition at Del Mar on July 3, 1967.

Photo by Thurmond

GREEN THUMB CALENDAR

GARDENING MONTH-BY-MONTH IN SAN DIEGO

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Polyscias Paniculata

A Showy Araliad

By Alex D. Hawkes

The araliads are those marvelously diverse, primarily tropical components of the Araliaceae, a group which contains such plants as Ivy (*Hedera*), and Rice-Paper Plants, *Tetrapanax*. In recent times a gratifying number of them have become popular for use as indoor or greenhouse specimens, though previously they were largely confined to gardens where frosts do not occur.

A particularly desirable and showy araliad is among this group, being offered by several commercial dealers at this time. This is generally known as the Florida Aralia, since it has long been extensively utilized as a quick-growing hedge plant here. It is, however, a native of the Mascarene Islands, in the Indian Ocean, and is botanically known as *Polyscias paniculata* (pol-*iss*-ee-ass pa-nik-yoo-*lah*-ta).

Like many variegated members of this unique aggregation, the *Polyscias* exhibits extremes of variation, even on the same individual. In the accompanying photograph, one can see leaflets ranging from almost completely cream-colored to almost wholly green or green with marginal white or cream-white vegetation.

Propagation of this plant is of the easiest. The woody stems—which in robust specimens may attain heights of twelve feet or so—are severed, and stuck into the ground (even poor rocky soils). They are kept watered, and quickly root and continue to grow, so that "instant hedges" can be acquired with only a modicum of effort and attention. When confined to pots or other containers, a moderately rich soil, well-drained preferably, suits the species well. Bright light develops the character of the foliage best, though care should be taken that the new sprouts do not become sunburned. Undue fertilizing can cause overly elongate growths, which rob the specimens of their innate beauty.

It should be noted that some persons are somewhat allergic to this and other araliads, and a slight skin rash can result from contact with the coarse leaves. ■



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Photos on this page from Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cooper



• *Come to one of the San Diego Floral Association's classes in flower arrangement for an exciting demonstration of another way to enjoy the beauty hidden in your garden. Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick is the teacher — a joy to behold at her art.* *(See page 2 for time.)*

WINNING AT SHOWS

Some Unwritten Considerations For Exhibitors

by Donald A. Wilson

• On the next few pages, read how it's done and what's involved

HAVING been asked to write an article on the subject of "Preparation for the Rose Show," I agreed, if allowed to select those facets of the subject of current interest to me and (I hope) to the reader. As a sporadic and relatively unsuccessful exhibitor over the past fifteen years, I feel eminently qualified to give advice. However, since I must bring to bear an inquiring and analytical approach on my professional problems, this same aproach to the problems of exhibiting has led to some interesting and often overlooked conclusions which I will proceed to state and justify here.

To begin with, don't expect me to discourse at length on the subjects of horticulture, pest control, flower grooming and transportation to the show. These have been covered very well indeed in past issues of the CALIFORNIA GARDEN. The basic theme of this paper is that if each of a group of potential hardware winners knows how to grow, groom and transport roses equally well, then it must take a little something to insure success. I think we must agree that of the 100 or so exhibitors in any average show, at least one-half of these are almost equally proficient in these capabilities. Then what are the factors which allow names to appear with discouraging frequency on the trophy table? These factors can be grouped under several general headings. Suppose I list these and then try to explain my point of view concerning each.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

Unless you are an old-timer, who has moved recently, it is practically impossible to take full advantage of this point. For example, before you plant your first rose bush, you should have enough experience to decide whether you want to aim for Queen of the Show or Sweepstakes. One can pick up a variety of ribbons and hardware, incidental to the quest for one of these two top awards, but your selection of varieties and number of each will determine which you are most liable to win. Some people occasionally win both but not very often. The sweepstakes winner only accidentally wins Queen of the Show.

Suppose you would like to go out for Sweepstakes. Since, in each color class you will be competing with one or two people of equal ability, it will

behoove you to enter every class which counts towards the Sweepstakes total. You must therefore grow about three bushes in each color class and three in each named variety class likely to be segregated. Don't waste your time with singles, miniatures, climbers or old-fashioned roses, because these in general don't count. However, it is imperative to have three each of russets, mauve, light yellow, medium yellow, dark yellow, and red blend. Your competition here is light. If you can manage an entry of three or six in each of these odd classes, you are practically a shoo-in. Notice that you are bound to have a lot of "dogs," poor bushes, etc., and you must not overburden yourself with a lot of the lovely pinks and pink blends you might otherwise get. You can't afford them. Your chances are better with just three bushes in each class. Even this amounts to about 150 bushes, including floribundas and grandifloras. So, you see if you have a modest garden of 100-200 bushes, you can't afford to have what you like if you want to improve your statistics in the quest for Sweepstakes. This point might also explain why you haven't won a sweepstakes award in all this time.

Almost conversely, if you want to try for Queen of the Show, best three, best six or some of the more selective trophies for excellence of one or a few blooms, then you must select carefully a relatively few varieties of superlative show potential and get six to twelve of each variety. Don't worry about color class—you are competing for single bloom excellence — not sweepstakes. You will never win sweepstakes except accidentally. Statistically you will have more potential from which to select a few perfect blooms if you have a number of each of several excellent varieties. It is as simple as that. Queen of the Show is more often won by the exhibitor who has a modest garden, although to be a consistent winner, he too must have 100 or more bushes. Unfortunately, he, too, cannot afford to expend his energy with singles, climbers, miniatures or old-fashioned roses.

Other things to be considered in the quest for points are the choices as to whether to use your limited garden space in planting hybrid teas, grandifloras or floribundas. As things now stand, you can get much more mileage out of a stand of grandifloras than anything else, remembering that most shows allow two complete sections for grandifloras,—one for naturally grown sprays and one for singles (disbudded or not). I amused myself the other day adding up sweepstakes points one could get by winning in each section in each of the three major Southern California shows and then I compared these numbers with the number of different varieties on the market according to the most recent ARS Buyer's Guide. (See Table I above.)

Rose Society	H.T. Points Available	G.F. Points Available	FL. Points Available	Trophies Available H.T.	G.F.	FL.
#1	441 (63%)	162 (23%)	96 (14%)	13	8	4
#2	187 (49%)	117 (31%)	75(20%)	2	5	2
#3	405 (48%)	321 (38%)	117 (14%)	14	5	2

TABLE I

Now let us compare the percentages in this table with the percentages of varieties commercially available. According to the Buyers Guide, there are 661 varieties of H.T.'s, 40 varieties of G.F.'s and 252 varieties of FL's on the market for percentages of the total equal to 69%, 4% and 27% respectively. This means, of course, that 69% of the total varieties available (H.T.'s) can garner an average of 53% of sweepstakes points, only 4% (G.F.'s) of all varieties can get you 31% of the average sweepstakes points and it takes 27% of the total varieties to get you but 16% of the total points in floribundas. I think this proves my long-held contention that the rose show schedule unwittingly places entirely too much emphasis on grandifloras at expense of hybrid teas and floribundas, especially on the trophy table. Conversely, it would be well for the exhibitor to have about 1/3 of his garden planted in grandifloras to take avantage of this fact.

WHAT ABOUT THE JUDGES?

The official judges' manual by C. H. Lewis states as the first rule, "judging is based on a comparison of the approach to perfection of the individual variety." Now this is not the clearest statement in the world but I interpret it as meaning that the individual rose which comes closest to attaining the perfect characteristics of that variety should win over all others, regardless of other considerations. Don't you believe it! We all know that a single or semi-double has practically no chance even though it might be classed as a hybrid tea. But did you know that the ovoid, globular or cupped forms have practically no chance against the pointed or urn-shaped forms? Watch the winners at your next show to see what I mean. Judges tend to fall back on the oft-quoted definition of an exhibition rose as "gracefully shaped with sufficient petals, symmetrically arranged in an attractive circular outline, tending towards a high center." However, remember this is but a popular interpretation of the rule I quoted earlier. Conversely, I have seen classes set up by show committees, specifying this "exhibition" type (with the high center) won by urn shaped specimens. I suppose it helps to be a mind reader.

Surprisingly enough, I haven't found anything unusual in local judging idiosyncrasies as regards color, substance and stem and foliage except for the controversial aspects of disbudding. It is a personal matter, I suppose, but I believe that the present preference for a very floriferous floribunda spray resulting from central disbudding does not adhere to the best principles of rose judging. For example, the best floribunda in one of the shows last year was judged to be a spray of Cecile Brunner that had about twenty blooms and no leaves. It won over many lovely but more modest blooms and bud sprays any one of which seemed superior to me.

Size is another judging factor that does not always work in your favor. Lewis, for example, says "a large-sized specimen bloom complimented by stem and foliage proportionately in size to the bloom denotes the skill and excellent cultural habits of the grower. Such a specimen should win over a smaller sized specimen which might indicate improper feeding or not as careful and regular habits of culture." Another factor regulating size, of course, is local

climate. With comparable cultural habits, roses of the same variety grown along the cool coast will develop more slowly and attain a larger size before opening than those grown in the warmer, drier inland areas. However, if you have some of these "super" blooms, no matter how perfect, don't expect them to win over averaged sized blooms of equal perfection. Too many judges (and others) will accuse you of using gibberellic acid, antibiotics, plant hormones, vitamins, secret formulas or anything else they can imagine, rather than admit that cultural habits and/or climate might be responsible. As a result I have discontinued my practice of foliage spraying every morning with homeopathic doses of nutrients. It finally became evident that I wasn't getting anywhere partly because my roses were too big.

CLIMATOLOGY

I have discussed the effect of climate on development of bloom size. In this context I have reference to the climate to be expected during the morning of the show, between the time you start to work on your entries and the time the judges are studying the blooms to decide the winners. The best and easiest situation to deal with is that in which temperature, wind and humidity at the show are similar to those in your garden. The worst situation to handle is that where the show area is sunny, dry and windy and you are trying to get some refrigerated roses in perfect state for showing. For best results, there is nothing quite so good as past experience in the particular show and a detailed knowledge of the behavior of each of your varieties. There is no other factor, where the "art" of the game shows up as much as it does here. There are no hard and fast rules although it can be said that buds must be considerably tighter for transport and show at Rose Hills, for example, than at San Diego and Pasadena. Even so, luck plays a large part. To be perfect for judging at Rose Hills, a fast opening bloom like Thanksgiving should be pretty tight, whereas a slower opening bloom like Tropicana or Granada would be much easier estimated. We can state without fear of contradiction that it is a waste of time to take blooms just at or past their prime, to any show. They must be at that unknown point just on this side of prime when packed for transportation.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

Here, I intend to caution you to avoid some of the pitfalls that often trap the unwary into wasting his time. At the most you have only about three hours after arriving at the show site to get all your blooms entered. If you are after Queen or "best" of show in certain categories, you don't have much of a problem since you can spend all of this time with a relatively few blooms. However, if you are a Sweepstakes point contender, you might have as many as 300 blooms in as many as 50 classes, to enter. You absolutely must have as much of the work done the day before, as possible. Your tags must be all filled out for each class for which you know you have an entry. Each rose must be labelled because no matter how smart you think you are, things get most confusing at the last minute. If you don't have a spouse or companion to run errands, get one. Don't lift your eyes from your work, don't engage anyone in conversation—you don't have time. Trying for Sweepstakes is no game for anyone with heart trouble or a nervous stomach.

When you make out your tags, be sure and have enough official ARS tags at home even if you have to buy some from the ARS ahead of time. Every chance you get to replenish your stock —do so. You can be as fancy as you want in filling out those blanks which are covered up when the entry is being judged, but the space for variety name should be filled in with a pencil and written in a nondescript manner. One year, I got the bright idea that since a show is as much for the benefit of the paying visitor as for the exhibitor I very carefully printed the name of the variety in black india ink with a printer's pen, so that the visitor could read the name without a magnifying glass or an interpreter. You wouldn't believe the comments I overheard to the effect that this guy was trying to impress the judges and that they could all tell who entered these blooms, etc., etc. I didn't win anything that time, probably because of this point, so I don't do that anymore. Also, unless you really are an altruistic nut, you won't waste your time entering odd ball varieties, even though you know a lot of people might like to see what they are like. Every waste motion is lost time which might better be spent polishing that last leaf, finding that last aphid, or carefully clipping that last brown edge from a petal.

In spite of everything I have written here, don't be discouraged. Remember that you can win **Queen of the Show, Best Three** or many of the other trophies by going after *them* and not sweepstakes points. Hysteria comes from trying too hard to enter all the good ones you have instead of trying to select only a few of the best. On the other hand, our shows wouldn't be very big or nearly as interesting if it were not for some of us hysterical nuts who know better but continue to haul the roses in by the truckful. If we win anything it's just accidental, but we have a lot of fun. ■



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PHOTO BY TOMMY LARK, CORONADO

MRS. JOHN F. RILEY (JOANN) *with her Tri-Color Lime Tree table arrangement and her First Place "Treasure Chest" from the recent Crown Garden Club's Fall Flower Show. Mrs. Riley also won the sweepstakes award, and wrote this article giving us some valuable ideas about shows.*

Recipe for a successful flower show

by Joann Riley

"WHERE IS the sixth pedestal for 'Suspended Elegence?' Who has the Class cards? Are you sure these niches are 28" wide? Is Joann running off the programs?" — these and fifty other small problems, typical of getting ready for a show, came up in November as the Crown Garden Club of Coronado prepared for its eighth Fall Flower Show.

Each year for nine years, people have shown their appreciation by appearing at the events in ever greater numbers. Why? How did it happen? The show is free; a gift to the community. But there are some valid reasons that this situation has come about.

The essential ingredients must be in correct proportion to insure repeated success. The club president, Mrs. Robert H. Keehn, sets the pace. She has a sense of humor and an ability to pick chairmen who react well under pressure and who can enjoy the job they must do.

The Chairman of the show was Mrs. John H. Brickley; the Co-Chairman, Mrs. Gordon R. Barnett; the Artistic and Horticulture Chairmen, Mrs. H. G. Sherman and Mrs. Harvey Miller; and the Staging Chairman was Mrs. J. Dunham Reilly (who, incidentally, did her fabulous job from a wheel chair). These, plus the twelve class chairmen and an assortment of husbands were all at the Coronado Women's Club at 8:00 a.m. sharp the Friday before the two-day show, proving they knew their jobs and were prepared to execute them.

Generosity with time, effort and ideas is an element necessary for a successful flower show. Anita Halpern and Betty Keehn were placing their entries in the "Precious Jewels" miniature class and Betty admired Anita's entry but suggested kindly that a pink base would tie in the two small rhinestones with the tiny cloisonne vase. After a search at home, the only pink material Anita could find to cut the base was the lining of her Mr. John hat. Anita Halpern was thrilled to win her first blue ribbon in a flower show with her miniature; and Betty Keehn was happy with her red ribbon. The success of our newer members heightens their interest in flowers and gardening and that is the purpose of garden clubs and flower shows, a main ingredient the Crown Garden Club strives for.

Participation a major element

Participation by the entire membership is yet another element for a well-received show. Members should be encouraged to enter the artistic section through workshops and familiarity with complete arrangements. Our club has a Flower Arranging Chairman and the coffee table at each meeting has a lovely arrangement. We are also fortunate in that the owner of one of Coronado's loveliest gift shops is a founder of our club. No one would enter an arrangement less attractive than those appearing in "The Bayberry Tree" windows.

Each member was contacted by both an artistic chairman and, more importantly, by a member of the Horticulture committee. It is our belief that everyone has in his garden an entry for horticulture. That section has always been one of the strong points of our Fall show.

Those indispensable men

For the final spice in Crown Garden Club's recipe for a successful Flower Show we add . . . *men*. Men who can cheerfully erect backings for table classes, men who can fathom our hanging-basket pipe abortion, men who can assemble our jig-saw niches and men who can cheer our spirits late Friday evening. These sweet husbands are long overdue for medals of appreciation. . . or Awards of Distinction.

The happy winners

Mrs. John F. Riley took the Tri-Color Award for her lime-tree table

arrangement, the Award of Distinction for her Holiday Door depicting three kings, and the Sweepstakes ribbon for winning the most blue ribbons in the artistic section. Mrs. Isham Linder won the Creativity Award for her Christmas mantle.

Mrs. William T. Finley took top honors in the horticulture section with her Croton, judged best in show. She also was awarded the Sweepstakes ribbon for the most blue ribbons in the section.

Horticulture blue ribbon winners included Mrs. Robert H. Keehn's fuchsia, Mrs. Ben H. Berry's roses, Mrs. Walter F. Madden's succulent, Mrs. John K. Wells' flowering hanging basket, Mrs. Don F. Smith's African violet, Mrs. R. J. Baum's pyracantha, Mrs. George Bauslaugh's berried shrubs, Mrs. M. W. Freund's fruits, Mrs. E. D. Ingold's loquat, Mrs. J. K. Clifford's chrysanthemums, Mrs. Sam H. Wood's potted rapheolepis, Mrs. R. L. Rutter's cosmos, Mrs. W. J. C. Agnew's bird of paradise, Mrs. R. L. Brummage's limes, Mrs. G. L. Clark's dish garden and Mrs. Clifford Lenz's hanging foliage.

First place winners in the Artistic section were: *Rarest Miniatures,* Mrs. J. M. Campbell; *Sparkling Stones,* Mrs. H. Halpern; *Holiday Hospitality,* Mrs. John F. Riley; *Beauteous Light,* Mrs. Isham Linder; *Golden Harvest,* Mrs. O. D. T. Lynch; *Spiritual Treasures,* Mrs. W. J. C. Agnew; *Brilliance,* Mrs. Anthony Trent; *Celestial Crown,* Mrs. Ben H. Berry; *Oriental Opulence,* Mrs. Gordon R. Barnett; *Treasure Chests,* Mrs. John F. Riley; *Beginners' Radiance,* Mrs. George L. Heap; *Suspended Elegance,* Mrs. C. W. Folkers, and *Christmas Eve,* Mrs. John F. Riley. In the Junior Section, 12 years and under, first place was taken by David Linder, and in the over-12 group, Diane Celustka won first place.

Just as in the Show of Life, a successful flower show is the result of prudent, previous planning, general good humor and generosity and a sublimation of individual desires for the general good of the Show. These are common ingredients not impossible to attain. Try a show, and we hope you, too, are successful! ■

Christmas Flowers: Lore and Legend

WHILE THOUSANDS of Americans will be saying "Merry Christmas" with flowers this year, few may realize that the Druids of ancient Britain, who lived 2,000 years ago, believed that mistletoe was sacred to the goddess of love—thus our modern custom of kissing under the mistletoe.

According to legend, when a lad claims his kiss under the mistletoe, he must remove a berry and give it to the grateful maiden. When the last berry is removed from the plant, the mistletoe loses its power and no more kisses may be bestowed beneath it. It's also said that if a girl is kissed as many times as there are berries, she will be married within a year!

Biblical Implications of Holly

The use of holly as a decoration at Christmas time also can be traced back to antiquity—and many believe that the name is derived from the word "holy." In Germany, where holly is called Christdorn, there is a legend that this thorn was used for the crucifixion crown.

Another tale about holly relates the story of Joseph of Arimathea and eleven of his followers who came to convert some heathens. While preaching to them on Christmas day, he dug his staff into the ground and it immediately burst into life and blossom. A church was dedicated on the spot, and this miraculous thorn of holly continued to grow, blooming always on Christmas day.

The Poinsettia

The flower that has become one of the best-known symbols of the Christmas season is the star-shaped Poinsettia. So popular in this country are these scarlet-leaved blooms that the Florists' Transworld Delivery Association reports wiring more poinsettias than any other holiday floral offering.

There are also many legends surrounding this Christmas-colored bloom. One tale relates how a poor Mexican girl was heartbroken because she had nothing of value or beauty to offer the Virgin. In desperation she plucked some scrawny roadside weeds and placed them at the feet of the holy statue. They were immediately transformed into scarlet brilliance. The poinsettia plant, brought to this country from Mexico over 125 years ago by Dr. Joel Poinsett, is still called by many *"Flor de Noche Buena"*—flower of the holy night.

Other favorite Christmas flowers have fascinating stories behind them. Did you know, for instance, that the Christmas daisy is not really a daisy—but an aster? It's a fact! But this is no more unusual than the history of the Christmas rose — which during Greek times was thought to be a remedy for madness!

The Christmas Rose

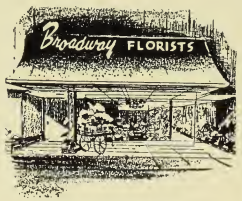
According to one legend, the rose came to be associated with Christmas on the very night that Christ was born. A little shepherdess, saddened because she had no gift to offer the Child of Bethlehem, went back to tending her flocks when suddenly an angel appeared. As the angel waved a lily that he carried, the ground was covered with Christmas roses—which the girl joyfully gathered and carried to Christ's manger. The Holy Child turned from the gems and gold of the magi, reached forth His tiny hands for the blossoms, and smiled as the shepherdess heaped them at His feet.

Whether you're in the midst of decorating your home with traditional Christmas greens and flowers — or choosing roses, poinsettias or holiday bouquets to send loved ones—you can be sure of one thing: flowers that announce the season's joys bring a glowing delight and a sense of well-being and warmth to all those who come in contact with them—a joyous heritage from the past in honor of the Prince of Peace. ■

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A Thursday Club idea: "Gardens are not merely places to be admired, but should also be places in which to live and play."

The Thursday Club Invests in Civic Beauty

by Mabel Pillsbury

LOVE OF BEAUTY and concern for our civic environment are back of the gardening achievements of the Thursday Club. Like many a kindred organization, the club feels a responsibility for contributing to the welfare of the community. Generous gifts have been made to the USO, the Children's Hospital, and at the Christmas season to servicemen in Vietnam and patients at Edgemoor Geriatric Hospital. But this is not enough. As the Bible tells us, "Man does not live by bread alone."

Respecting the role of beautiful surroundings in the enrichment of life, the club has provided funds for refurbishing a lovely fountain in Balboa Park, for handsome appointments at the entryway to historic Presidio Park, a block of theatre-type seats in Balboa Park Bowl, and development of a children's playground in Pepper Tree Grove.

At the heart of the club's interest in horticulture is the vibrant, colorful, and timeless garden that affords a perfect setting for the 40-year-old Thursday Clubhouse in a triangular block at 1224 Santa Barbara Street, Point Loma. Mature trees, palms, and shrubs lend character and stability to the landscaping, while a host of young trees, shrubs, and perennials impart youthful freshness.

**Where the botanical name is not well known, the common name is used and the botanical name appears in parenthesis.*

A Garden for all Seasons

It is an informal garden, one for all seasons. Flowering material is never overpowering, yet there are always splashes of color to delight the eye. First in bloom are the beds of Indian Hawthorn* (*Raphiolepis Indica*), a variety appropriately named Springtime, followed by earth-hugging fleecy clouds of Breath of Heaven (*Diosma*). Then the eye is drawn upward as the colorful Silk Oaks (*Grevillea robusta*) from far-away Australia deck their limbs in orange and brown. Before this scene fades, California lilac (*Ceanothus*) brightens the landscape with cascades of misty blue reminiscent of a Maxfield Parrish painting. Summer is heralded by the flowering Eucalyptus (*E. ficifolia*) in rich tones of red and orange. Then the long season of the Oleander (*Nerium oleander*) offers to the wind a myriad of flowers in an artful blend of peach and gold from the comparatively new variety, Hawaii. Through the warm months the gorgeous wax-like blooms of Southern Magnolia (*M. grandiflora*) lend enchanting fragrance to the air, giving way in autumn to colorful seed cones. Pink Powder Puff (*Calliandra inaequilatera*) imparts a warm glow to the transition months from autumn to spring, augmented at Christmas by trusses of red berries of the California Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) trees.

Green is the background for the touches of color, provided by foliage and some substantial sweeps of lawn. The dominant color comes in many shades and forms from the dark-hued needles of conifers to the yellow-greens of broad-leafed trees and shrubs. Choice landscape subjects include a 40-year-old Torrey Pine (*Pinus torreyana*) and two valuable specimen King Palms (*Archontophoenix*). Other noteworthy material includes a number of Junipers, both twisted (*J. chinensis torulosa*) and prostrate (*J. horizontalis*), California Live Oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), and a number of Indian Laurels (*Ficus nitida*), a very stately tree with lustrous green leaves, and a striking Queen Palm (*Arecastrum Romanzofianum*) from Brazil.

Problems Considered in Landscaping

To fully appreciate the merits of the garden it is important to recognize problems inherent in the area such as the relatively low temperature range due to nearness of the water, considerable overcast, an abundance of fog, and light salt spray from vagrant ocean breezes. Problems pertinent to this particular garden involve the need of low-upkeep material and informal plantings that will firmly discourage shortcut paths beaten across the points of the triangular property.

The superb landscape setting for the

clubhouse defies a capsule description. It has elegance, a semblance of having been created by nature, vitality, and inviting warmth. It is balanced, yet informal, and attractive from every angle. Seen from the clubhouse picture windows, the plantings frame, but do not intrude on a magnificent view of the ocean and the lights of Mission Beach and Pacific Beach. The garden has grown gracefully; not popped up overnight. In essence it is a memory garden that stirs fond recollections of the club's growing years, of notable festivities of the past and those who participated, and reminiscences of the many planning sessions and working parties incidental to its development.

Whereas most 40-year-old gardens are sadly dated, reflecting age in woody, overgrown material and in the varieties shown, this garden is in sharp contrast, vividly telling of the fine care it has received. The large trees have been laced (professionally thinned out) to substitute airiness, grace, and vigor for density, twiggyness, and stunted growth. In addition to enhancing the overall appearance of the landscape, this practice greatly reduces the hazard of trees being toppled or broken under wind stress. The subordinate plantings have been rejuvenated by sound pruning and replacement, as needed, including introduction of new and improved varieties.

Club Efforts for Public Gardens

Responding to the inspirational impact of their own lovely garden, the civic-minded Thursday Club has acted to rejuvenate, dress up, or add appointments to some of San Diego's best loved public gardens.

Fountains have an almost magical influence on people. It is not fully explained by the beauty of the impact of lightbeams on graceful plumes of water. Quite likely there is an emotional root, an instinctive appreciation of the vital roles in human life played by sunlight and sparkling water. Attractive everywhere, they are especially lovely in a garden setting amidst birds and plantlife. Such thoughts were stirring in October of 1965 at the ceremony celebrating the restoration, commissioned by the Thursday Club, of a long-dormant fountain in Balboa Park. Built for the exposition of 1915 and idle since 1935, the weathering of 50 years had corroded away all operating parts and played havoc with the fountain's tile basin and plaster exterior. More than $3000.00 was required to rebuild it, but once again it graces a popular rendezvous of park goers, the Square of Panama, adjacent to the new Timken Gallery. It stands at the head of the mall leading from the square to the Balboa Park lily pond and old botanical building.

Of interest are the dedication comments of Douglas Giddings, chairman of the city park and recreation board, saying, "This is a perfect example of citizens' participation in making their community a better place in which to live."

A year after this venture in civic beautification, the club commissioned, at a cost of $1500, construction of stonework, a bench, and a bronze plaque at the gateway to 30-acre Presidio Park. The plaque was inscribed with the name of George W. Marston who gave the city the park, hallowed as the site of the first white settlement in California and the site of the first mission.

New Playground at Pepper Grove

The club's civic enterprise for 1967 involved designing and constructing a new playground for children in Balboa Park's Pepper Tree Grove, the only park area outside the Zoo with picnic tables. Among the gnarled trunks of the trees that shade this picturesque area is a play rocket ship, poised for launching, surrounded by a school of seahorses, bouncy little creatures on coil springs ready to jounce this way or that at the bidding of small fry. In keeping with the modern age, there is a geodesic dome, scaled for the climbing adventures of school-age youngsters. Top-popularity rating is divided between the space-age rocket ship, an 'out of this world' plaything for aviators to-be, and an imaginative 'earn-a-ride' slide. Instead of stairs to the rim of the slide, children are challenged to make their way up a maze of webbing. All summer long Pepper Tree Grove was just about the most popular place in the park, a play paradise for youngsters.

This last investment aptly illustrates a Thursday Club idea, gardens are not merely places to be admired, but should also be places in which to live and play. ■

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Botanical to Open Floral Building on Sundays

Beginning on Sunday, January 7th, and every Sunday thereafter, the Floral Building will be staffed by members of the San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation.

Visitors will have an opportunity to chat with members of the various groups, and see displays. The purpose is to establish communications and goodwill and serve as an information center.

The building will be open to visitors from noon each Sunday until 5 p.m.

Botanical Foundation Elects New Officers

President of the San Diego Botanical Foundation, Incorporated, for 1968 is Howard Voss. Vice president will be Samuel Hamill; second vice-president, Walter Hepner; treasurer, Stanley Miller; and secretary, Mrs. William E. Betts Jr.

Additional trustees are De Graf Austin, Walter Andersen, Miss Pauline des Granges, Roland Hoyt, Joseph Jessop, Mrs. Joseph Kenneally, Robert Lamp, and Virgil Schade.

Representatives from twenty garden clubs form the Board of Councilors of the Botanical Foundation. They elect their own officers to be a liaison between the clubs and the trustees.

Officers for the Councilors are: chairman, Mr. E. A. O'Bleness; vice-chairman, Byron Geer; secretary, Mrs. Walter Bunker; and treasurer, Arthur Day.

The Councilors have distributed a "Design Questionnaire" for the clubs to designate their respective desires in a garden center building, to be used by any designer of a floral center.

Evanescence

The moist green of the early leaf
Casts its shimmering reflection

In the shaded light of dawn . . .
A silver trail is Nature's sign

Of the shellbound traveler so lately gone.

Soon, all will vanish with the sunny sky.

But the very rays that do consume
Will bring their consolation—

The rebirth of each small thing.

—*Virginia Norell*

Landscape Tour Successful

Palomar District scored a first on August 28th in San Diego, when their Director collaborated with the Chairman, Landscape Design Critics Council, in presenting the first of the Council-designed-and-sponsored Landscape Tours.

From 9 a.m. 'til 1 p.m., a bus load of garden clubbers (including CGC 3rd Vice President) and city officials toured pre-selected examples of good and poor landscape designs. The whole tour was conducted and critiqued by two prominent San Diego County landscape architects, J. J. J. Kennedy and Roy H. Seifert, both A.S.L.A. The two men kept up running, detailed explanations and descriptions on the sites as well as in transit; possible because the bus was equipped with a mike.

The tour, of a type designed for use throughout the state, was enormously successful in every respect. Not only did it fulfill its purpose of visual educations in what landscape architecture is and is *not,* it graphically underscored how badly abused our land has become and served to point out the many different things alerted informed individuals and organizations can do to protect our remaining lands. It was, incidentally, an eye-opener for the city officials and, not incidentally, a whole lot of fun.

Three more tours are in the planning for the near future. One of these will be of a slightly different type in that the critiquing will cover a whole town. Watch for announcements.

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—Photo, Standard Oil Co. of California

Three southern California landscape architects were honored by the Landscape Design Critics' Council of California Garden Clubs, Inc. at the recent Conference of the California Council of Landscape Architects at Asilomar. Above, left to right, Mr. J.J.J. Kennedy of San Diego; Mrs. Milton Bell of Walnut Creek, first vice president of California Garden Clubs; Mr. Roy H. Seifert of San Diego; Mrs. John C. Mathews III of Coronado, chairman of the Landscape Design Critics' Council of CGC; and Mr. Brian Wyckoff of Del Mar.

GOOD LAND DESIGN WINS LANDSCAPE AWARDS

AWARDS OF MERIT were presented on October 6th to four members of the American Society of Landscape Architects. These awards, voted by the Landscape Design Critics' Council of the California Garden Clubs, were given for excellence in the use and execution of the principles of good land design, and were a feature of the recent California Council of Landscape Architects Conference at Asilomar.

Those honored were:

Theodore Osmundson, F.A.S.L.A., of San Francisco, president of ASLA and of CCLA for the land development program for Standard Oil Company of California at the 555 Market Street Building in San Francisco.

J. J. J. Kennedy, A.S.L.A., of Pacific Beach, for the landscaping of the residence of Mrs. Frank J. Szalay of Point Loma, San Diego.

Roy H. Seifert, A.S.L.A., of San Diego, for the land development program at the Carlsbad Junior High School Carlsbad.

Brian Wyckoff, A.S.L.A., of Pacific Beach and Del Mar for the redesigned landscaping of the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Jack White of Del Mar.

Mrs. Milton R. Bell of Walnut Creek, first vice president of California Garden Clubs, Inc., and Mrs. John C. Mathews III of Coronado, chairman of the Landscape Design Critics' Council, made the awards, the first given by this group, at the luncheon on October 6.

The Landscape Design Critics' Council members are accredited graduates of a national network of Land Design schools, sponsored by the National Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., with branches in each state. The objective of the Critics' Council is to seek out examples of good land design; to afford recognition to individual landscape architects for noteworthy design; to continue the education of garden club members and of the general public (especially municipal and other government agencies) in the need for proper land use; and, hopefully, to encourage the use of the landscape architects's services, commencing with the planning stages of private and public land development. ■



CLOSE-UP OF "BEST SEEDLING," *as yet unnamed. It is a Spuria with brownish-purple standards, falls yellow-centered and heavily veined, hybridized by Walker Ferguson of Escondido and grown by Dr. Gordon Loveridge of Young, New South Wales, Australia.*

Photos by Betty Mackintosh

FALL IRIS SHOW

by Penny Bunker

THE THIRD FALL SHOW of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society was held November 19, 1967 in the Floral Building, Balboa Park. It was a thoroughly accredited show by the American Iris Society, although it was classified as a "Cultivar" Show. In this type of show, cultivars or named varieties are judged together and not in a color class alone. This is a relatively new procedure and this society has pioneered in conducting this type show. This is the second Fall Show plus the large Spring Show that the San Diego group has scheduled as a "cultivar" show. This gives the older favorite iris a chance to win ribbons as well as the newer varieties.

President, Mr. Arthur Day, headed the Chairmen for the Show. Assisting were Paul Runde, Robert Plott, Seward Buckley, and Walter Bunker. Awards Chairman was Mrs. Jean Plott; Classification Chairman, Mrs. Mildred Seward; and Entry & Placement Chairman was Mrs. Margaret Howard.

American Iris Society judges were under the supervision of Mrs. Archie Owen of Leucadia who is a Senior Judge of Region 15, Southern California. Others were Mrs. B. D. Pilley of Valley Center and Mr. Arthur Day of Chula Vista.

Queen of the Show was a tall-bearded named "Chant," entered by Mr. & Mrs. George Alexander of Carlsbad. *The Silver Medal Winner*—most first place winners—was won by Mr. Robert Hubley from La Mirada, California. *Bronze Medal Winner* was won by



WALKER FERGUSON *of Escondido, the hybridizer, admires "Best Seedling" and winner of the Carrington perpetual trophy. The grower is Dr. Gordon Loveridge of Young, New South Wales, Australia.*



MR. & MRS. GEORGE ALEXANDER, *winners of the top prize, Best in Show, with the copper-toned "Chant" visible over Mrs. Alexander's shoulder.*

Mrs. Raymond Otto of Lakeside, California.

Best Seedling of the Show was won by Dr. Gordon Loveridge of Young, New South Wales, Australia. This was a cross between one of his seedlings and Counterpoint (a plant developed by Mr. Walker Ferguson of Escondido.)

Special Horticultural Awards were given to Mrs. Thelma Carrington and to Dr. Loveridge for certain seedlings. Some 15 blooms were sent from Australia by Air Express by Dr. Loveridge.

The Artistic Division was won by Mr. Bill Gunther of Del Mar.

Despite weather conditions all fall —hot conditions for weeks prior to the show, and rain just the night before—there were over 90 varieties entered by some twenty exhibitors. ■

Flower Show School Scheduled In January

Interested in flower arrangements, flower shows, and horticulture in general? This school is planned for training judges, but is of a great deal of value and interest to anyone with floral "leanings."

If you would like to attend, contact Mrs. Ralph Rosenberg, 295-1537, or Mrs. Harry K. Ford, 583-4320. The school is sponsored by the Palomar District of California Garden Clubs, and will be held at the Floral Building on January 26, 27, and 28, 1968.

County Agricultural Inspector Retires

Wesley W. McCans, Senior Agricultural Inspector in the San Diego County Department of Agriculture, retired on December 6, 1967 after completing more than thirty years of service for the County of San Diego.

Mr. McCans began his career with the Department of Agriculture on October 1, 1934 as a seasonal weed and rodent controlman. He was appointed Agricultural Inspector in January, 1935, and was assigned to work on weed and rodent control inspection. During the course of his work, Mr. McCans helped develop the weed and rodent control program and much of the equipment used by the Department in this field. He also did extensive grasshopper control work, and assisted in designing and building a unique grasshopper bait mixer which was used by the Department for many years.

In 1951 Mr. McCans became resident agricultural inspector in Ramona, where he took over weed, rodent, and grasshopper control inspection for the mountain area. In addition, he assumed the additional duties of plant quarantine, fresh fruit and vegetable standardization, and nursery and seed inspection for the mountain areas.

During Mr. McCans' long career with San Diego County, he has made many friends in the agriculture industry, and has rendered valuable assistance to growers and cattlemen in helping them to solve agricultural pest problems of many kinds.

Mr. McCans resides in Ramona with his wife, Delma. They have three married daughters, Marlene, Janet, and Weslene, and one son, Dean. Mr. McCans and his wife plan on doing extensive traveling utilizing their house trailer.

Library Committee Appointed

Books of the extensive library of the San Diego Floral Association will in the near future be available for circulation to members, or to be used on the premises.

Inventorying and cataloguing will be carried out and the books made ready for circulation by the new committee comprised of Mrs. Paul Witham, chairman; Mrs. Glen R. Orndorff, Mrs. Herbert Garrelts, Mrs. Norman O'Farrell, Mrs. Paul Squire, Helen Mattenklodt, and Mrs. Walter Bunker.

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GROWING VEGETABLES

by Rosalie Garcia

IT MAY or may not have been psychic communion between Rosalie Garcia and Arthur Otis in November, when both sat down to their typewriters and hailed the humble vegetable. In his article in the San Diego Union *of November 12, Mr. Otis reviewed a survey of facts about home gardens and gardeners, revealing that in the past year 59% of some 5,000 families studied have cut down on flowers in favor of vegetables. Rank heresy to the flower lovers? Wait, don't despair. There's a note of hope for you in the following article by Rosalie Garcia expanding on the subject. Seemingly disparate garden inhabitants may turn out to be the most loving of companions, enhancing each other in unexpected ways.*

TRUCK FARMERS with spacious fields are not the only ones who can grow vegetables. Good gardeners can compete in their small plots by using the same soils, fertilizers and general care they lavish on ornamental plants.

It takes the same constant vigilance with the hose (irrigating is better for most vegetables), fertilizer, mulch, humus along with the other chores that makes the garden grow. Remember, vegetables are ornamental plants too, and may make interesting companions for your pansies and exotics. Just because one eats them is not a sign that they are not beautiful!

They will do fine in a sunny segregated spot at the back of a bed. Seeds and plants are available in the nurseries, but it is harder and harder to find the special varieties that one may want. For that source it is well to cultivate one of that breed who saves seed and relishes some of the old-time varieties.

The staples one can always have by planning a schedule of small plantings every few weeks. **Lettuces, radishes, onions, the cooking greens such as spinach, mustard and turnip greens are the cool weather ones and should be planted now, and at intervals until May.** The lettuces will stand more shade, especially the tender Rodan, chicory and endive. Full sun makes them tough and bitter.

For quick eating, put out onion sets, a few dozen at a time. Stick them in any old place, for they will soon be gone, and it is rumored that aphids can't stand them. All kinds of radishes are quick growers so little clumps and rows of them tucked in with slow-growing and permanent plants will not crowd, for they are soon gone. The long crisp icicles need more time and especially deep loose soil, so give them a row to themselves.

Watch growth closely and learn to harvest all vegetables at the proper degree of maturity. For most, the best eating is a stage just preceding full maturity, and that is the main reason for growing them. Immature vegetables wilt quickly so the commercial grower does not harvest until maturity, and the best time for eating has passed.

The root vegetables lend themselves to maturity better than any. (If space is limited, skip them.) But a border of ferny carrots that reach down almost a foot, and are as crisp as a stick candy, is a treat. Marble-sized beets, and thimble-sized turnips are delights one cannot buy. A dozen or so hills of red Irish potatoes dug when the size of a walnut and cooked with green peas and cream is a dish to dream about.

To have those peas, put up a four-foot wire fence or use the divider fence with a rich bed beside it and plan a series of plantings of edible pod or sugar peas, any of the varieties of shell, and throw in some pink and blue sweet peas along for blossoms. Leave a foot between each of the first planting and at three-week intervals repeat this varied seeding, and a continuous supply will come along until May.

The cabbage family has come into society since it was realized that brief cooking made them palatable and not so odoriferous. But the real secret and pleasure comes from the fresh-cut type popped into the pot for only a few minutes. Once the taste buds have savored this delight, the cellophane package is purely repulsive. When the juice of these plants has set, something happens to make them rancid and even tough, so they must be caught before this occurs. It is best to buy plants at the nursery, protect them with caps for a week or two, and keep the soil well heeled around the plants. After a first cutting, pour in some fish and fresh humus, and another crop is on the way. Brussel sprouts and broccoli, and even cabbage will produce several crops.

There are certain vegetables that belong in the variety class and one needs only a few, or one of each, such as: kale pretty and curly enough to fit into any flower bed; Swiss chard; a few roots of rhubarb in a well-drained nook by a fence. Do not use the stems the first year, for the roots need them to sustain growth, but after that, they should produce for years.

Don't forget that bugs, worms, slugs, snails, aphids and all the pests in the book adore tender plants just as they peep out of the ground. Since poison sprays and especially systemics should not touch them, a sprinkling of snail (or dry) insecticides spread around the plantings will help. Better still, cover them with plastic cups or sheets until they get a good growth. That not only protects them from their enemies, but gives the warmth they need to get going.

Use your ingenuity to use the vegetable plants for unexpected beauty in your garden.

Good growing and good eating! ■

A Book In The Hand

Recent Books Reviewed by Garden Club Members

***Creativity in Flower Arrangement;* by Francis Bode. Hearthside Press, Inc., Publishers, New York. 1967.**

What *is* creativity in flower arrangement? Francis Bode answers, "Creativity is that quality which elevates a flower arrangement to a work of art. It recognizes the existence of both the art and the craft of flower arrangement which are different but inseparable."

Throughout the book, she gives every reason for one to think just that. She states that an arranger can do what comes naturally to interpret a composition or theme. One's imagination and ingenuity can run rampant to create the desired effect.

Craftsmanship is the basis, says Mrs. Bode—how to employ mechanics without appearing to do so. She describes containers, bases and stands extensively, stimulating one's imagination. She discusses organic plant materials. Choice of accessories is analyzed as well as the art of observation, new forms, and new words. From the beginning to the end of her book the reader learns what to look for, how to care for it, what to do with it, and why. Every phase is carefully explained and often clarified by referring to numbered plates.

Mrs. Bode's book is an extraordinary exposition of mechanics. She not only tells one what to do but how to do it, in every detail. *Everyone, whether a novice or an experienced arranger, would do well to acquire this book.* Sometimes we forget what the fundamentals of mechanics are. Once thoroughly understood, they bring so much more satisfaction, either arranging in our homes or in competition for flower shows.

As a personal note (and you may react differently!) I don't see "eye to eye" with Mrs. Bode's views on figurines. She writes: "Figurines are humanizers in design; they relate the world of plants to the world of man. Because of this, they are *always* an absolute focus in design. They pull the eye. Anything of such preeminence, I believe, must be unique and original. There are many statues of St. Francis, many mass-produced madonnas, which I have seen too often ever to see again with a fresh eye. I have seen many nice little designs including them, but art must be imaginative, fresh, and original; it must be more than just pretty."

I disagree because I have seen many mass-produced figurines used in flower arrangements and often they were imaginative, dramatic, breathtaking, and a glory to behold. Well, agreed, this is a matter of opinion, and this is mine.

Disregarding this one phase of Mrs. Bode's presentation, the book gives the reader new ideas with stimuli for creativity in every chapter. The type is large, well-spaced, and easy to read. There are many photographs illustrating the interesting and informative text.

One needs to re-read this many times, because each reading presents new ideas one has previously missed. I like the book and am happy to say I have it in my collection of books on flower arranging.

—Peg Kendall, San Diego Floral Association

***Fantastic Trees:* Edwin A. Menninger; The Viking Press, New York, 1967. Hard cover, 304 pages, $8.95.**

The diverse and bizarre nature of arboreal plants of the world is enthusiastically brought before the layman by the unique journalistic talents of Dr. Menninger. In this book, Dr. Menninger has brought the resources of the world's expert botanists and horticulturists together into a survey of the strange characteristics of trees all over the world. Many interesting black and white photographs fill the book, describing many of the oddities of the plant kingdom which mere words could not describe.

Various chapters cover the different curiosities of the morphology or structure of trees. For instance, there is a very interesting chapter on Gigantism, the evolution of plants into larger forms as a result of island isolation. Other chapters cover the role of certain animals in the life cycle of some trees, while others note the adaptation of plants to the different world climates, describing many fascin-

Continued, next page



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ating eccentrics among the trees of the world.

The book itself gives a touch of the unusual to the science of botany and demonstrates that plants are not commonplace, but are as different and unique as the world itself. Much of the research for his facts was done at the Bailey Hortatorium at Cornell University, and Dr. Menninger gives credit to scholars all over the world for aid in collecting and authenticating the strange behavior of the trees that he chronicles. An index lists both common and scientific names as well as the illustrations which add much to the facts. Dr Menninger, known as the author of *Flowering Trees of the World* and *Seaside Plants* is the brother of the two famous doctors of the Menninger Foundation where strange human behavior is studied.

R. Mitchel Beauchamp
Botany Major,
San Diego State College

"SOME DO'S AND DON'T'S" FOR A BRIGHT CHRISTMAS

For all who want to make this a "light" Christmas, decoratively speaking, it should be encouraging to know that today's lighting equipment and ornaments come in a colorful array and are designed for safety and convenience.

So dazzling and varied is the assortment to be found in electrical shops, department, gift and variety stores that it could easily be a temptation to buy everything in sight.

The Starting Point

Heading the lighting expert's list of "do's" is: Start with a plan. Otherwise, the effect may be gaudy rather than gay. Cast a critical eye at the architecture of the house—the chimney, doorway, windows and porch. Study the landscaping. Then, concentrate the decoration on the few features of which your are proudest.

A doorway is described as the "keynote of holiday hospitality," and it decorates easily and effectively. Windows are another "natural," since a light in the window is an age-old symbol of the season. The family Christmas tree placed near a window can be enjoyed from both indoors and out.

The house itself may afford the background for a Christmas display, and a broad expanse of lawn often serves as a setting for a Christmas scene. Such decorations may be child-appealing with storybook figures or a religious scene.

To preserve the color and detail of outdoor decorations for nighttime enjoyment—even those with strings of lights—the use of projector spot—or floodlight-bulbs is recommended. Projector bulbs are made of hard glass to withstand bad weather, and there are several models of projector bulb-holders made for outdoor use. They have a ground spike, gasketed socket, swivel joint for angling the light and rubber-covered cord and plug.

Indoor Decorations

Many focal points indoors are equally worthy of a decorative touch. Buffets, tables, mantels, windows, walls, newel posts and handrails are mentioned as likely spots for which one can buy ready-made lighted ornaments or decorations to which strings of lights can be added.

For those who enjoy making their own decorations, there are numerous readily-available items to work with, such as cardboard, plastics, flower pots, embroidery hoops, baskets, vases, sheets of foil and angel hair. When original designs are combined with gay colored lights, they become as attention-getting as they deserve to be.

Know Your Light Bulbs

It should be remembered that some light bulbs are designed for use indoors only, and others are usable either indoors or out.

It is also advisable to know the

A BUMPER CROP OF MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT FOOD

Naturally, the interest of all of us in food gives rise to numerous food superstitions and misconceptions, says *Today's Health Guide,* the American Medical Association's manual of health information for the American family.

Some tabulations list more than 200 common modern-day misconceptions about food.

Here are a few of the more common fallacies. They're all erroneous—

If a few vitamins are good, more must be better. (Not correct.)

Never give milk to a patient with fever. (The milk won't affect the fever at all.)

Parsnips should be eaten often to cleanse the kidneys. (They don't.)

Beets build blood. (They don't.)

Pork is indigestible. (It is no more indigestible than other meats.)

Sour foods, such as lemon juice or sauerkraut, can cure diabetes. (They can't.)

For treatment of arthritis, grape juice, honey, dried poke berries, carrot juice and tomatoes are helpful (They're not.)

Cooked cereals heat the blood. (They don't.)

Warm bread may cause a stroke. (It won't.)

Putting cream in coffee makes the coffee more harmful. (No.)

Ice water causes heart trouble. (It doesn't.)

Raw vegetable juice contains life-giving properties, but cooked foods are "dead." (Not so.)

Olives, oysters and raw eggs increase sexual potency. (They don't.)

Wine makes blood. (It doesn't.)

White sugar is not good for the health. (Not true.)

White bread is poisonous. (It isn't.)

If the expectant mother holds her weight down, the size of the baby will be reduced. (Not a fact.)

Enriched candy is good for reducing. (It isn't.)

Calories don't count. (They do.)

Melba toast has no calories. (It has.)

Never eat rabbits because they are all disease carriers. (No.)

Yogurt and brewer's yeast are dietary requirements. (They aren't.)

difference between "series" and "multiple" burning tree lights because the type of string one now owns determines the type of bulb to buy for replacement. In a "series" string, when one bulb fails, all of them will go out, and the burned-out bulb must be replaced before the others will light again. In a "multiple" burning string, each bulb burns independently, and even if one bulb fails the others will remain lighted. Regardless of the type, buy only light strings certified by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Trimming the Tree With Lights

When it comes to stringing lights on the Christmas tree, these helpful hints are offered: To avoid getting all snarled up with strings that have been packed away since last Christmas, lay them on the floor and straighten out the kinks before putting them on the tree. Make certain that all bulbs are burning brightly and that no cords are frayed or sockets damaged. Be sure to disconnect strings from outlets before hanging them on the tree.

In arranging lights, start at the top of the tree and work around and down. Place lights on the inside boughs first and work from the trunk outward. After strings are all positioned to one's satisfaction, disconnect them before hanging the ornaments—again working from the top down.

Avoid overloading the wiring system. If any lights dim when the tree is lighted, disconnect other electrical equipment while the tree lights are on.

To keep the tree from drying out and becoming a potential hazard, it should be kept in a tub or bucket of water from the day it is brought home until it is taken down.

To eliminate guesswork about the number of lights needed for trees of varying heights, the following "formula" approximates the requirements to produce a sparkling effect: Multiply height of tree (in feet), by width of tree (in feet), by 3. For example:

Tree Height (feet)	*No. of Tree Lights*
4	35
5	56
6	77
7	102
8	140
10	210

On the outdoor tree, strings of lights are usually an adequate adornment, with perhaps a lighted star on top. On trees up to 10 feet tall, lights should be strung the same as on the indoor tree. For taller trees, strings of lights may be hung straight down from top to bottom on the outside branches.

Safety Firsts

For outdoor decorating, use only sockets, cords, plugs and bulbs manufactured especially for outdoor use. When the string is provided with washers (also called gaskets) on sockets, use them for greater safety. On outdoor strings, they keep water from seeping into sockets. It is also recommended that sockets be hung downward on outdoor trees. (On indoor strings, the washers keep decorations, such as tinsel and icicles, from getting into the sockets.)

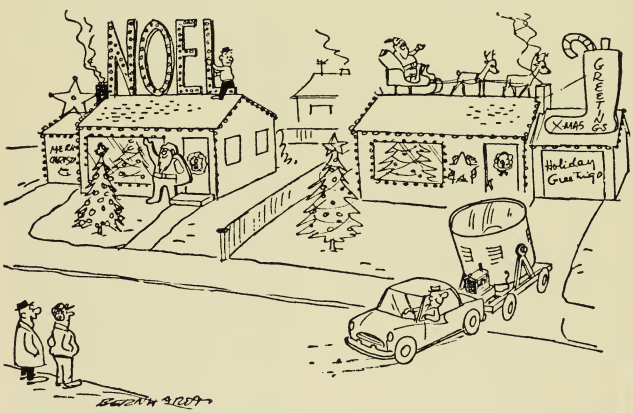
Use only insulated staples to hold strings in place; not nails, tacks or brads. When outlining eaves and roof peaks, strings of lights will remain in place if run through drive rings (available at hardware stores) hammered into the eaves.

Wiring for Outdoor Lighting

The lack of permanently-installed outdoor wiring need not deter the homeowner from going in for lighted decorations. There are outdoor-type duplex outlets which can be installed on the outside of the house. There's also a portable power outlet, complete with heavy duty cord and two covered outlets, which can be spiked into the ground and plugged into an outlet on the house, or in the house or garage.

If there is no outlet on the house exterior, a socket in an entrance fixture or on a postlight can be used. If a cord must be brought through a window, drill a hole in a board that fits the window snugly, close the window on the board and run outdoor-type cord through the hole.

Successful holiday decorating does not depend on lavish and costly displays. In fact, too big a splurge spoils the sincerity of a holiday greeting. ■



"First Bill added a string of lights, then Doug, then Bill, then Doug . . ."

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AND AFRICAN VIOLETS

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Calendar of Care

DECEMBER-JANUARY GARDEN TIPS

by Robert H. Calvin

To some this time of year means a relief from mowing lawns and watering the garden. Unless we get an abundance of rain, do not let plants such as camellias and azaleas go dry. The wise gardener will probe with an inquisitive shovel or soil tube to determine how deep rain has penetrated. Although deciduous trees and shrubs have gone dormant the soil should not be allowed to go completely dry.

Now is a good time to take stock

To the true dirt gardener this is a time for making improvements in his garden, a time of exciting anticipation. The nurseries will soon be filled with bare root roses, fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs. Roses will be here in time for Christmas giving. Hybridizers have discovered how to put fragrance into every rose so we can no longer complain about a beautiful rose because it has no fragrance.

Don't overlook the flowering fruit trees. Nothing is quite so spectacular as one of these beauties in your garden.

Help your roses rest

Soon after Christmas, roses will be entering upon their longest rest, which we can help encourage by removing all of their leaves prior to cutting back to renew flowering wood. This is best done after January 15th (a month later in coastal valleys where they may receive frost). Use sharp pruning shears and cut out, close to the bud union or crown, old wood that has done its work and save enough of the young canes to renew the bush form, selecting for both strength and position. Thus the new canes, soon to come, will have room to develop and contribute to symmetry. To the skillful pruner a well-pruned bush has a peculiar beauty, because it suggests future shapeliness and vigor, while to the uninitiated it may be but an ugly bunch of prongs and stubs. Try to realize the coming benefits and you will find a deeper significance in pruning and learn how to do it rationally.

Standard shrubs and fruit trees are in a way treated differently from those in bush form but the principles of pruning to renew wood and maintain vigor as well as proper spacing and symmetry remain the same.

Success in growing bare root stock or evergreen shrubs and trees depend on soil preparation and how carefully we follow transplanting instructions. Kate Sessions, bless her, always said "a five dollar hole for a fifty cent plant."

Watch over-watering

Use at least one part planter mix to nine parts soil. It is a little puzzling why so many buy a product and go ahead and use it without reading the instructions on the bag. Many a plant has died from a lack of water because the plant was set in planting mix as it comes from the bag. If the plant is growing in soil in a can the plant should be set in a mixture of soil and planting mix. The commonest cause of dead bedding plants, shrubs, trees and fruit trees is in too-frequent watering after they have been transplanted. They should be completely soaked at

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the time of transplanting and not watered for at least one week. Whether it comes from a pony pak or a can or it is bare root, the plant can use but very little water until it starts sending out new roots from the root ball. Also, be generous and make large basins around newly planted shrubs, trees and bare root plants. A little basin is the same as growing a plant in a container the same size as the basin. Roots cannot go out into dry soil.

Transplanting Time

January is one of the best transplanting months for many ornamental shrubs and trees as well as deciduous fruit trees and roses. Plants set out now will be well established by the time the hot weather arrives. Rain may curtail some of our garden activities, but take advantage of the days the soil is not too wet to work. The gardener who plants now will never regret it.

You will find many perennial flowers in bloom at the nurseries for immediate winter color. Set out day lilies, lily of the Nile, cannas, Shasta Daisy, geranium, including the exciting and colorful Pelargoniums, gerbera, felicia, acanthus and coral bells.

You will find camellias in bloom. Now is the best time to plant because their root systems are not active at this time. You will also find Calliandra in bloom, Geraldton wax flower, heather, poinsettia, winter blooming azaleas, flowering quince and deciduous magnolias. Also start sprouting dahlia and tuberous begonia bulbs and tubers to obtain bloom next summer.

All it takes to become a green thumb gardener is to prepare your soil properly, fertilize when needed, get wisdom in watering, and hear the sweet music of oh-ing and ah-ing of your gardener friends when they visit your garden. ■

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The leaf net is a large 64 square-feet durable, lightweight plastic netting that lies flat on the ground and onto which the yard-worker rakes his leaves and other debris. When the netting is full, he quickly and easily gathers the four corners together into a compact bag and totes the leaves away to the compost pile or to be burned.

Manufactured by the Conwed Corporation, the leaf net weighs only eight ounces. Strong and durable, it won't unravel, shrink or absorb moisture. It's made of super-strong extruded plastic netting. It resists rust, rot, corrosion and mildew and can be cleaned and stored away in the garage or basement for next season.

Priced at $3.98, it is available at hardware and department stores or can be ordered directly from the manufacturer, Conwed Corporation, Dept. R, 332 Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ROSES

by Mary Jane and J. Wells Hershey, San Diego Rose Society

THERE ARE FOUR WORDS in the English language that will make any gardener sit up and take notice when they are uttered. They are as important to him as "Now Hear This!" is to the United States Navy. They are a signal to take action, a reminder to make plans, because "NOW IS THE TIME . . . " means today, right away, now.

In the world of roses there are items that fall under this heading at this time. Yes, that is right, *Now Is The Time:* (1) To make plans for your rose garden for 1968; (2) to dig holes and prepare soil for new plants (See last issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN); (3) to let it be known what new rose bushes you want Santa to bring you; (4) to plant bare root bushes; (5) to "clean-up" your garden with a good dormant spray; (6) to check your garden location for good drainage and et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

A Few Good Questions

In the planning of your rose garden, have you ever thought of having a special rose garden for All American roses only? Do you check with your nurseryman regarding the height of the roses you are purchasing? He can tell you the approximate height, and the growing habits of most varieties, for this is his business. Even floribundas have different growing heights. Have you thought of what new roses you want to buy, and what "old dogs you want to dig up and throw over the fence?" Are you pleased with the color variety you have? How many bushes do you have of your favorite rose? Have you planted any new roses this year—such as the All American winners for 1967? Remember them: the Floribundas, *Gay Princess* and *Roman Holiday,* the Hybrid Tea, *Bewitched,* and the Grandiflora, *Lady Luck?* And don't forget the new roses, the 1968 All-America Rose Selections: *Miss All-American Beauty,* hybrid tea, *Scarlet Knight,* grandiflora, and *Europeana, floribunda.* The famous House of Meilland bred the vivid, intense, clear pink Miss All-American Beauty and the scarlet-red brilliant, velvety Scarlet Knight, while Dutch hybridizer Gerrit De Ruiter of Hazerswoude, Holland produced the brilliant, satiny, cardinal red *Europeana.* (Another well-known Meilland rose is *Peace,* the highest rated rose by the National Rose Survey and the most widely grown rose in America.)

Planting Bare-root Roses

Many words and drawings have been published concerning the planting of a bare root rose, but nothing replaces the information gained from the actual experience of doing it. You have followed the directions for digging the hole and preparing the soil (as given in the last issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN), you have removed this soil again, and have formed a cone of soil in the middle of your excavation with the tip of the cone level with ground.

You have carefully chosen a Number One bare root rose plant, have examined its root system—removing only that part of the root that has been broken or damaged, and are ready to place the apex of the root system on top of the cone. Now wait! Which direction is South? You look at the bud union (that part of the rose plant from which the three or four strong canes are growing), to see if its canes are growing from one side of the plant, leaving a vacant space. Yes, there it is. Turning the plant so that the vacant area is facing South, you spread out the roots in their natural position and press them gently into the soil on the side of the cone. Cover the roots with soil, tamping it in, until you reach ground level.

The placement of the bush in this manner should assist you in obtaining a well formed bush, as in Southern California rose bushes tend to grow toward the South. Now make a basin with the remaining soil, fill it with water to settle the soil and to eliminate air pockets in the hole. You have planted a rose bush! Your last action is to check the bud union to be certain that it is well above the ground level so that you will have room left for your mulch.

Water the plant every day until growth starts. This keeps the wood soft and encourages new growth. When growth is an inch long, level off the basin and water the new rose bush the same as the rest of the bed.

Some rose gardeners plant their bare root roses in five gallon cans, as they have found that they have a better control of the rose bushes and better success. Also, it is one way of growing new roses without discarding an old favorite due to lack of garden space.

The dormant spraying program starts the latter part of December. We use a good dormant spray on the bushes and ground which defoliates them exposing the canes. We prune, remove and burn all the residues of pruning, rake and scrape away last year's mulch and then clean it up with another good spraying.

Pruning

Pruning is usually done in January, and the San Diego Rose Society has its Annual Rose Bush Pruning Demonstration in Balboa Park at that time. This will be published in gardening sections of the local newspapers. Watch for date and time. Several good books have been published on Rose Pruning (one by M.M. "Doc" Thompson, and another by *Sunset* magazine for example), with pictures or drawings showing you where to cut, and telling you why. Be certain the one you buy is for Southern California area. Take it, plus good sharp clippers and a pair of loppers if you have them (a lopper is a pruning shears with extended handles 20 inches or more), and a pair of heavy gloves with you to your garden. Study your book, study your rose bush and then start. The first cut is the hardest!

Oh, yes, you might tell Santa that you would also like gift memberships in the San Diego Rose Society and the American Rose Society for openers.

P.S. We have enjoyed the past year with you. Hope you have enjoyed it too! Happy Holidays!—Mary Jane and J. Wells Hershey.

ORCHIDS

by Byron Geer

San Diego County Orchid Society

MIDWINTER may seem an odd time to be thinking about the raising of orchids outdoors, but the sharp nip in the air serves to remind us that orchids are not always the tender, hothouse creatures we generally consider them to be.

Indeed, many of the family demand low temperatures to grow and flower properly, and will gradually waste away to nothing if continually kept under warm cultural conditions. Others will grow like weeds, and you may be delighted with the looks of the foliage, but don't blame anyone except yourself if they pass year after year with no flowers!

The Temperature Factor

Now for those people who don't believe in doing anything halfway, let me say right here that I am speaking of frost free areas, which includes the biggest part of coastal Southern California. There are orchids which can withstand light frost, but those discussed here will be happy with a minimum night temperature of thirty-five degrees. They should be grown in a wind-protected spot so that they don't have a continual draft of cold air around them, and ideally they should have some covering over their tops to conserve stored radiant heat. Under these conditions, there are about forty different genera in the orchid family that will grow well and bloom profusely.

The Cymbidium

The first to come to mind, naturally, is the Cymbidium. These pages have been packed for years with information on their culture, so we will by-pass them with the simple statement that they are the most commonly grown and the most successful of the outdoor orchids.

A genus that is closely allied to the Cymbidium in its cultural requirements is *Zygopetalum* of which the species Mackayi and intermedium are found infrequently in specialty collections. This one is an absolute charmer in the late fall and early winter. The growth is somewhat like a Cymbidium, but the flower is completely different. The dorsal and ventral sepals are emerald green heavily barred with chocolate brown, and the lip is violet and white. The combination of colors is attractive and unforgettable, and the plant offers a dividend in that it is exceedingly fragrant with a heavy spice odor. In a closed room the perfume is almost more than one can stand. *Zygopetalum* should be much more well known, and perhaps someday will be discovered by the general gardener.

Epidendrums

If you are looking for color in your garden, truck in a dozen of the reed stem *Epidendrums* and enjoy them twelve months of the year. They will grow in full sun or partial shade, are pest and disease free and available in a wide range of tints. Since they are terrestrial, the brilliant reds, oranges and yellows are a natural for any spot of the garden that needs brightening up. The flower is small, about three quarters of an inch, but they are born erect in large panicles with ten to thirty all open at one time. Then too, they have a nice habit of continuing bloom so that new flowers are constantly opening up on the spike. A large container of the reed stem Epies is a sight to behold.

There are about two dozen of the genus *Epidendrum* all told which can be grown out of doors. They are mostly natives of Central and South America with blooming periods extending throughout the year. Apart from the reed stem types, most of them should be grown in pots or on rafts. Perfect drainage is essential, as it is with most orchids, but standard garden cultural practices will suit them admirably.

Some outdoor types

It may be surprising to many people, even indeed to many orchid growers,

---

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SHOW your plants to friends and visitors and then enter them in San Diego's many Flower Shows. These come every few years to your friends 'Back East' while ours almost pile on top of each other every year.

Be glad you live in 'growing' San Diego and celebrate by planning and planting a flowering tree or shrub in front of your house to tell the world as the world drives by.

but there are a baker's dozen straight Cattleyas successfully grown without the aid of a greenhouse. The species and primary hybrids generally are tough enough to withstand a little inclement weather, but don't stray too far into the complex hybrids and expect success. The more highly hybridized they are, the more tender they seem to become.

If we add to this group another baker's dozen of the Laelias, however, the possibilities become vastly greater. The majority of what we call Cattleyas today are actually Laelia Cattleya hybrids, and again if we stick to the species or with initial Laelia-laelia, Laelia-cattleya and Cattleya-cattleya hybrids the chances of raising them successfully out of doors are immensely greater. It follows that there is no valid reason why this type of orchid should not become in time a common garden plant.

Probably the greatest deterrent has been the air of mystery and difficulty about the growing of orchids which was so carefully cultivated for so many years. Fortunately, they are no longer the exclusive plaything of the wealthy.

Note the foliage

My own favorite among the outdoor orchids is unquestionably the Cypripedium or Ladyslipper Orchid. In this case, as with Cymbidiums, they refuse to flower if the temperatures are not low enough to trigger bloom. There are Cypripediums that demand greenhouse conditions, and if you are going to rush out to buy some be careful to secure only those plants which have clear green foliage. Those with mottled and streaked leaves are from warmer climates and won't make it without pampering.

The nice part of this situation is, though, that the bigger part of the Cypripediums raised today are hybrids from the cool growing types. Which means, of course, that even those that are highly hybridized can be grown under the cool conditions of the ordinary garden. There are literally thousands of Cyps that would be as happy in your back yard as some sixty or so are in mine. I'm trying a few of the mottled leaf types outdoors too, to see if they will become acclimated in time. So far, they are growing fairly well, but last winter was somewhat mild out here and I don't know yet what effect a cold, hard spell would have on them. Perhaps even the mottled leaf varieties are not as temperamental as we have always thought.

The Odontoglossums

The Odontoglossums offer a wide range of color, size and shape and seem to do better for me without heat. Most of the Odonts that are now outside were started in the greenhouse where they sat and sulked for a year or so before I pushed them out into the cold, cruel world. They snapped out of it, put on good heavy, fat growths and bloom their little heads off every year. Again, these are usually native to Mexico and Central America, but from the higher areas where the nights are not only chilly but downright cold. They can be very spectacular orchids too. Anyone who has ever seen a well-grown, well-bloomed plant of Odontoglossum Grande will not soon forget it. The flowers are about four and one half inches in diameter, brilliant lemon yellow barred with bronze and last for weeks. And this is only one of some ten species that will thrive without babying.

Along with the Odontoglossums we generally consider the genus *Oncidium.* They are closely related and frequently confused but a little study of the flower and growth habits will quickly straighten them out. Usually the Oncidium flower is smaller, but the blooming is more profuse. Flower spikes six feet or more in length bearing up to one hundred fifty blossoms are not at all uncommon. Within the genus there are nine species proven to date for outdoor growing, and there surely must be a dozen more. These have hybridized well with the Odontoglossums to make Odontocidium, and again, if the species do stand up acceptably under outdoor conditions the primary hybrids should also. Both these genera and their hybrids extend bloom period throughout the year, so that continual bloom in your garden is a distinct possibility.

So, why not try some?

This doesn't even begin to exhaust the list of orchids which prosper under what we have always accepted as adverse conditions. There are about thirty genera proven for outdoor use that have not even been mentioned. Each one has its good points for particular application in your garden, and each one is worth growing for the beauty and the novelty of the plant or the blossom. Orchids can tolerate considerable extremes in their growing conditions, and it is only by trial and error that current lists can be extended.

There is at present a tremendous increase in interest in the so called 'botanical' orchids which has encouraged the larger nurseries to stock plants of genera that are not generally in cultivation. Some of the material mentioned here may not be easy to obtain, but there are growers specializing now in uncommon plants and catalogues are available. A little searching will locate almost anything you really want. If I can help, give me a call at the number listed in the CALIFORNIA GARDEN. ■

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Woolly Whitefly Found Here

San Diego County Agricultural Commissioner James M. Moon reports that the entire County of San Diego has been proclaimed a Woolly Whitefly Eradication Area. This action was taken by State Director of Agriculture Earl Coke on October 24, 1967.

Several two-man detection crews have been inspecting host plants at homes from Allied Gardens on the north to Imperial Beach on the south, and from Point Loma on the west to Spring Valley on the east. Inspections will be required annually in this area for a number of years, according to Mr. Moon.

When either woolly whitefly or citrus whitefly is found, the host plants are required to be sprayed to control the insects. This is done at no charge to the home owner. Spraying will be done this year by private pest control operators hired and supervised by the State Department of Agriculture. Spraying of all infested blocks will begin in December this year, and will continue through April of 1968.

To prevent the spread of these serious pests, movement of all varieties of citrus, gardenia, privet, Texas umbrella, persimmon, lilac, Mexican orange, and tree-of-heaven from sprayed areas is restricted by quarantine regulations. Violation of the quarantine constitutes a misdemeanor.

Mr. Moon said that his Department wishes to thank all residents of the infested area for their cooperation in helping both the County and the State Departments of Agriculture to combat these insects. These two whiteflies are a serious threat, not only to the County's large citrus industry, but also to nurseries and to landscape and home plantings.

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DAHLIAS

by Larry Sisk,
San Diego County Dahlia Society

FOR MOST other gardeners, as well as dahlia hobbyists, this is the season for dreaming and planning—dreaming of next year's flowers, and planning to get down to the necessary gardening jobs any day now.

The best way to feed the winter gardening fever is to order seed and plant catalogs, and for the specialist—dahlia specialist—dahlia catalogs for the new year are a must. Otherwise, how would he know about all the new varieties?

In the garden itself, this is the time to start ground preparation.

Because of favorable weather conditions along the coast, some dahlia growers are just getting around to digging, dividing and storing last season's roots. The longer the dahlia plants are permitted and encouraged to grow, the better the roots.

At time of digging, or as soon thereafter as convenient, the soil preparation begins. In fact, digging the clumps starts the soil conditioning cycle for next season's flowers.

If compost has been saved or is available, now is the time to spread it. Likewise, any kind of humus available should be spread now, spaded in and wet down. In the absence of rain, soaking the composted dahlia beds will help break down the added material, straw, sawdust, bark, peat moss, or whatever. The more humus in the soil, the better the crop, regardless of what one grows.

Even if nothing is added to the soil now, the garden should be turned and the soil left rough to aerate and to receive whatever moisture arrives. Turning the soil once or twice more, especially if it gets a soaking, will make growing conditions even better.

Home gardeners who have only small flower beds and who want to have other things growing between now and dahlia planting time should not deprive themselves of the pleasure; just turn the soil thoroughly, add a good portion of humus plus composted steer fertilizer and/or bone meal, and set out plants obtained from the nursery—petunias, marigolds, or geraniums. Then at dahlia planting time these plants can be removed, the soil turned and fed again, and away the dahlias will go for glorious summer color.

If last year's plants—whatever they were—did not grow correctly in spite of regular feeding, watering and spraying, serious doctoring of the soil might be considered. Perhaps there was too much alkali, which can be determined by a soil test. For dahlias a pH of between 6.5 and 7 is considered favorable, and if the test shows a more acid condition would be desirable, a light application of agricultural lime or sulphur might be considered. If the gardener is unsure, he should confer with his nurseryman or a fellow gardener.

What About Nematodes?

In spite of everything else going for the coastal gardener, disappointing plants might indicate nematodes. A

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sure clue is provided if there are lumps and knots on the roots, or if the roots just have a sickly appearance.

If it is nematodes, they can be combatted with fair success: Fumigate with Vapam, Telon, or one of the several other products available with instructions at the nursery. Fumigation of the soil can be safe for other parts of the flower beds or garden if the fumigant is kept 20 to 30 inches from roots of desirable growth.

If there is a fear of nematodes, the gardener might try one or more of the nostrums which at least will help attain a peace of mind. Plant marigolds, for instance; even the U.S. Department of Agriculture says marigolds are the best of a number of plants tested for resistance to nematodes. One might fill his flower beds with marigolds now to help chase out the nematodes, then use the beds for dahlias when time to plant in late April or May.

A very successful Lemon Grove dahlia grower plants marigolds around his dahlia plants and has wonderful dahlias, nice marigolds, and no nematodes. (He usually doesn't have nematodes, even without the marigolds.)

Others believe that garlic and onions growing nearby will be a barrier to nematodes. These also are said to discourage gophers.

Still another combatant against the soil pests is said to be sugar. In recent tests, several dahlia growers have reported less nematode trouble resulting from use of granulated sugar mixed with the soil at planting time. The Department of Agriculture tested sugar, too, but said it would be too costly to be practical: about a pound of sugar to a peck of dirt.

On a small scale that is not so bad; just use the mixture for potting soil for dahlia cuttings and small varieties to be grown in pots. This has been proved practical by San Diego growers.

In dealing with nematodes, in soil sterilized with powerful fumigants and in tests with the sugar mixture, it has been found that roots infested with nematodes at time of planting still will have nematodes at the end of the growing season. In addition there is a good chance that the soil will be infected by the bad roots, too. So, as much care as possible should be taken to avoid planting infested roots, and roots found to be bad should be thrown in the trash or burned.

Even if the soil is prepared to the point of perfection, there is no sense in risking infestation. ■

Did The Aztecs Eat Algae?

Algae, the microscopic plants growing in huge quantities on stagnant waters, have been considered as a partial solution to the world's food problem. Now comes word that the idea of using algae as a protein supplement is not so new after all. According to the *New Scientist,* it may have been routine in the ancient Aztec civilization, in what is now Mexico. The population of Tenochlitlan, the capital of the Aztec empire, was around 250,000 at a conservative estimate. How was such a large urban population fed, in a civilization based on primitive farming, where all land transport was by human muscle-power? The problem has been studied by W. V. Farrar of Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology, who concludes that algae growing on the surface of lakes formed an important and probably an essential element in Aztec diet (*Nature,* Vol. 211, p. 341).

Dr. Farrar quotes 5 contemporary accounts of "slime" on the surfaces of lakes being made into cakes, dried in the sun and eaten like cheeses, which they resembled in taste. Remarkably, the cakes are described as clear blue in color, which shows that they were almost certainly made from the blue-green algae (the Cyanophyta).

The Aztec algae were apparently able to grow on brackish water, which would be a valuable characteristic in many food programs. Like some blue-green algae today and unlike ordinary, green algae, they may have been able to obtain some of the nitrogen required for their growth by "fixing" it from the elemental form, which would lessen the need for fertilizers. Blue-green algae have a considerably higher protein content than most other algae, with a good proportion of essential amino-acids, concludes the *New Scientist* report. ■

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for news, changes, and articles to appear in the February-March CALIFORNIA GARDEN is JANUARY 3, 1968

Send your stories and memos to Virginia Norell, 9173 Overton Avenue, San Diego, California 92123. If you wish to discuss what you would like to contribute, leave a message at 277-8893 and it will be promptly answered.

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COORDINATING GROUPS

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Bi-monthly, 3rd Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Joan Betts, Chairman, Alice Zukor, Co-chairman 291-1969
1600 Pacific Hwy, Rm. 801, S.D., Cal. 92101

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, Inc.
Second Thursday, Floral Building
P.O. Box 12162, S. D., Calif. 92112
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1290 Birmingham Dr., Encinitas, Calif. 92024

AFFILIATE MEMBERS 1967

COUNTY CIVIC GARDEN CLUB
Meets every Thursday, 12m to 1 p.m.
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1827 Puterbaugh, S.D. 92103
Rep.: James Saraceno 274-2628
3366 Lloyd St., S.D. 92117

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Pres.: William D. Spann 278-2410
4101 Mt. Bigelow Wy., S.D. 92111
Rep. Dir.: J. E. Henderson 274-1754
3503 Yosemite, S.D. 92109

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO CO.
Fourth Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Jim D. Campbell 278-4372
2903 Greyling Dr., S.D. 92123
Rep.: Dr. J. W. Troxell 282-9131
4950 Canterbury Drive, S.D. 92116

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: C. Frank Carpenter 583-1064
5281 Remington Rd., S.D. 92115
Rep.: Mrs. Mary Panek 222-5031
4680 Del Monte Ave., S.D. 92107

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Floral Bldg., 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Harold A. Skinner 222-1211
3530 Lowell, S.D. 92106
Rep.: Mrs. Lorraine Warner 222-9133
746 Cordova St., S.D. 92107

SAN DIEGO BONSAI SOCIETY, INC.
Second Sunday, Floral Bldg., 1-5 p.m.
Pres.: Mas Takanashi 264-8451
6655 Detroit St., San Diego
Rep.: Mrs. Helen G. Howe
4767½ Lantana Dr., S.D. 92105 281-1158

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
First Saturday, Floral Building, 2 p.m.
Pres.: Reuben V. Vaughan 223-7629
1041 Le Roy St., S.D. 92106
Rep.: Frank Mousseau
5955 Lauretta, S.D. 92110 295-9596

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Second Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Samuel E. Foster 444-5314
202 Carter, El Cajon, 92020
Rep.: Mrs. Lester Crowder 295-5871
3130 Second St., S.D. 92103

S.D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N NURSERYMEN
Second and Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117
Rep.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Gerald L. Lohmann 295-7645
4564½ Arizona St., S.D. 92116
Rep.: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 276-3246
3944 Centre St., S.D. 92103

SD-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Meets 3rd Sunday, Floral Bldg., 2:30 p.m.
Pres.: Arthur B. Day 422-5172
279 J St. Chula Vista 92010
Rep.: Mrs. J. Otto Crocker 582-5316
4749 Redlands Dr., S.D.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Robert Coats 469-6227
7340 Santa Maria Dr., La Mesa
Rep.: Byron Geer 279-1191
5094 Mt. La Platta Dr., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: William C. Knotts 277-1188
1912 David St., S.D. 92111
Rep.: Mrs. William Knotts
1912-David St., S.D. 92111 277-1188

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Harry B. Cutler 466-7579
4671 Toni Lane, S.D.
Rep.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Ave., S.D. 92114

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 10:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Harry K. Ford 583-4320
4851 Lorraine Dr., S.D. 92115
Rep.: Mrs. Roland S. Hoyt 296-2757
2271 Ft. Stockton Dr., S.D. 92103

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Miss Myrle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont Dr., S.D. 92107

BERNARDO BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, 1:30 Seven Oaks Community Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo
Pres.: Fred W. Walters 748-1486
12048 Callado Dr., S.D. 92128

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Daniel N. Kuriliy 729-6618
1430 Forrest Ave., Carlsbad 92108

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Tuesday, Norman Park Recreation Center, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. August H. Goerke 420-3930
481 Flower, Chula Vista 92110

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Meets 3rd Wednesday 1:00 p.m.
C.V. Woman's Club Bldg., 357 G St., C.V.
Pres.: Mrs. Benjamin Tate 420-1700
99 Second St., Chula Vista 92010

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO
Pres.: Mrs. Raymond E. Smith 488-0830
4995 Fanuel St., Pacific Beach 92109

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley Fletcher 276-2520
3090 Chicago St., S.D. 92117

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets 1st Tuesday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane
Pres.: Capt. Richard W. Parker, U.S.N. Retired 435-6454
508 Glorietta Blvd., Coronado 92118

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Tuesday, Knights of Columbus Hall, 3827 43rd St., S.D. 92105, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 92115

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg, 1113 Adella Lane, 9:00 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Robert H. Keehn 435-8268
1111 Coronado, Coronado 92118

DELCADIA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. I. F. Nichols 753-5409
159 Diana, Leucadia 92046

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Meets 2nd Tuesday, Pauma Valley Center 1:30
Pres.: Mrs. R. B. Davidson 745-9445
R. 1, Box 361, Valley Center 92061

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
3rd Friday, Veterans Memorial Hall 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Lawrence Mineah 745-9629
201 S. Upas, Escondido

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Roman E. Shore 728-7044
1211 Pepper Tree Lane, Fallbrook 92028

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, La Mesa Chamber of Commerce Bldg., University Ave., La Mesa 92041
Pres.: Mrs. James Culver 466-6388
8558 Boulder Dr., La Mesa 92041

HIPS and THORNS
Meets at Members' Homes Quarterly.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
3rd Tuesday, Imperial Beach Civic Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Chris Roberts 424-6936
553 Spruce St., Imperial Beach 92032

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
3rd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Loy M. Smith 443-3089
9511 Farmington Dr., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA GARDEN CLUB (Garden Sec. Womans' Club)
3rd Thursday, La Mesa Women's Club, 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Allen W. Carpenter 583-7508
5169 Ewing, S.D.

LAS JARDINERAS
Third Monday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. James I. Robinson 223-0125
3443 Whittier St., S.D. 92106

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Hal Crow 466-3330
3850 Quarry Rd., La Mesa

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Pres.: Dr. R. J. McBride 465-1311
4635 Panorama Drive, La Mesa
Rep.: Julia Bohe 282-7422
3145 No. Mt. View Dr., S.D. 92116

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, National City Community Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Arliss A. Agnew 477-8416
420 Twelfth St., National City 92050

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Meets First Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at Palomar College
Pres.: James A. Kirk 748-3870
15131 Espola Road, Poway

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Second Sat., 1:30 p.m. Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
Pres.: E. Grove Teaney 726-3728
114 Natal Wy., Vista

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Earl H. McPherson 729-1785
3476 Rio Pico Dr., Carslbad, Calif. 92008

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meet second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts., Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Charles E. Domler 283-3642
5158 Hastings Rd., S.D. 92116

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Third Saturday, 1 p.m., Palomar College Foreign Language Building, Room F22
Pres. Mrs. Katie McReynolds 755-4047
P.O. Box 111, Del Mar 92014

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Meets Third Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Avocado Inn, 114 Hillside Terrace, Vista
Pres.: Eugene A. Casey 753-3571
932 Crest Drive, Encinitas

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres.: Mrs. Ervin Pringle 748-1894
13517 Poway Rd. #H Poway 92064

RANCHO SANTE FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday—Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Edmund T. Price 756-2204
Box 576, Rancho Santa Fe 92067

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday, San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest Drive
Pres. Mrs. Glenn F. Bliss 463-4349
6275 Cowles Mountain, San Diego 92119

SAN DIEGO BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall - Univ & Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of president
Pres.: Mrs. Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9295 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077

SAN DIEGO WOMEN'S CLUB Home & Garden Sec.
Pres.: Mrs. Lawrence A. Larson 232-8231
1468 C St., S.D.

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach 92075

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
First Wed., Youth Center, Lemon Grove
Pres.: Ferris Jones 466-0138
4610 68th St., S.D.

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club House, 5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley MacKenzie 789-1135
R. 1, Box 949, Ramona 92065

SANTEE WOMEN'S CLUB Garden Sec.
Pres.: Mrs. Leon Roloff 448-0291
9138 Willow Grove Ave., Santee 92071

SWEETWATER JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB
First Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of Temporary President
Temp. Pres.: Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077

VALLE GARDEN CLUB, POWAY
Meets 3rd Thursday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. Brown Thompson III
16728 Espola Rd., Poway 92064

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Vista Rec. Center 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Daniel Ilich 724-8020
551 Morningside Pl., Vista 92083

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Second Tuesday, 2 p.m. Family Association Center
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2352 El Prado, Lemon Grove 92045

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